

tation can be rationalized as consequences of a change in permeability that facilitates the entry of a number of metabolites into the organism. They observed that mod-5 strains were completely inhibited by concentrations of the antimetabolites p-fluorophenylalanine and 4-methyltryptophan which had little or no effect on unmodified cultures.

The data in Table 1 (P. St. Lawrence) and Table 2 (R. W. Barratt) support the above observations and indicate that the use of these antimetabolites is a good method for scoring for the presence of the mod-5 mutation. The results are expressed as mycelial dry weight in

milligrams from 72-hour stationary cultures (except where noted) grown in 20 ml of Vogel's minim N containing 2% sucrose plus the indicated antimetabolite (added after autoclaving). The inoculum was approximately 10^8 conidia per flask.

In 1964 St. Lawrence, Maling, Altwerger and Rachmeler (Genetics 50: 1384) reported the genetics and physiology of a gene designated as mod-5 (modifier of permeability) induced in a tryp-3 (td16) stock and concluded that all of the phenotypic manifestations of the mod-5 mu-

Table 1. Inhibition of mod-5 by antimetabolites in cultures grown at 34°C.

Strain	p-fluorophenylalanine (conc. in μ /ml)		4-methyltryptophan (conc. in μ /ml)	
	0.1	1.0	1.1	11.0
wild type (isolate 2.3)	94.9	53.7	59.0	48.1
<u>mod-5</u> (FGSC# 1603)	80.3	0.0	64.2	0.0
wild type (isolate 6.1)	90.8	86.9	71.2	71.1
<u>mod-5</u> (isolate 6.3)	59.1	0.5	13.2	0.0
Yield measured in mg dry weight. Data are averaged from triplicate flasks.				

Table 2. Inhibition of mod-5 by antimetabolites in cultures grown at 25°C and 35°C.

Strain	Temperature	p-fluorophenylalanine (conc. in μ /ml)		4-methyltryptophan (conc. in μ /ml)	
		0.0	1.0	0.0	11.0
wild type (FGSC#987)	25°C*	55.3	1.2	35.0	38.0
	34°C	48.6	34.0	70.5	43.9
<u>mod-5</u> (FGSC#1603)	25°C*	46.6	0.0	51.4	0.0
	34°C	102.2	0.8	39.4	2.3
Yield measured in mg dry weight. *Harvested at 96 hrs.					